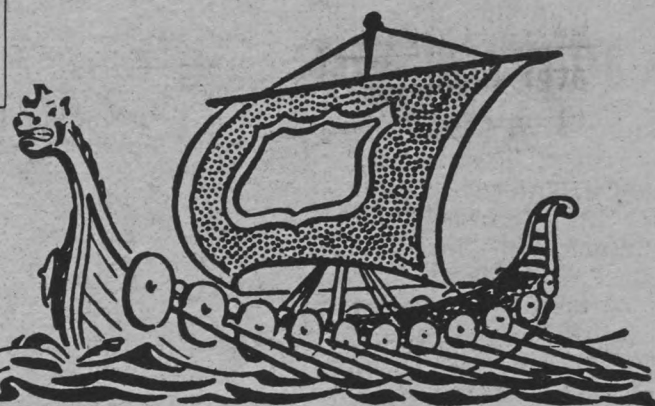


Scandinavian Centre News



PUBLISHED BY THE SCANDINAVIAN CENTRE CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION LIMITED

VOL. XVI No. 9

If undelivered return to:
10203 - 78 Street, Edmonton, Alberta T6A 3E2 Edmonton, Alberta, September 1976

DONATIONS CONTINUE

Tribute To Olaf Sveen

By Sig Sorenson

Some years ago I assisted Olaf Sveen in the production of the long-playing record, "Salute to Scandinavia". My purpose was two-fold: (1) to assist a Scandinavian artist, and (2) to promote the Scandinavian Centre.

Since the beginning, the chief and most important purpose of the Scandinavian Centre is to assist and encourage Scandinavians to make a greater contribution to Canadian culture of that which is good in our Scandinavian culture. I have personally sold hundreds of records for Olaf Sveen. What has the Scandinavian Centre done?

What better way to promote the Scandinavian Centre than promoting and selling "Salute to Scandinavia" at the Centre? For those of you who are not familiar with the album, it has a beautiful picture of the Scandinavian Centre on the cover.

Through the personal effort of Olaf Sveen, this record is enjoyed all over North America and in Scandinavia. Here is a sample of the fan mail he receives:

Dear Olaf;

I am writing you to thank you for all the enjoyment we receive from your fine music!

I first "heard" of you when you visited our Woolco dept. store about two years ago, in our district just outside of Winnipeg. There I had the privilege of meeting you in person, and we had a chat about Norway and British Col. where I am originally from.

My father who is 79, is coming to visit us in a few weeks from Norway (Brummandalen) and it has given me many thoughts concerning my Scandinavian background. I must say, though my mother is of English descent, I am extremely proud of my Norwegian!

Some day I hope to see Norway.

This past Christmas we

bought our fourteen-year-old daughter her own stereo & along with it we selected some records.

One is your "Salute to Scand." on London Recording, which I like very much. I find it hard to choose, but I do like "Dar Mackrosan Blommar" as No. 1 choice; along with "Svensk Reindlar" as No. 2 choice. The latter reminds me of the type of music I would hear as a child when Mom & Dad danced at the Scandinavian club in B.C. That was in Cowichan Lake.

I was wondering, Olaf, if it would not seem too much to request of you, for a list of records you've made, and I surely would appreciate a little information of your personal background, as I am now quite a "fan" of yours!

I will be eagerly and delightfully waiting to hear from you.

Keep up the good work, even though at times I imagine it is difficult being an artist!!

I wish I could salute you in Norwegian, but I was not taught the language.

Many good wishes.
Bill & Shirley Pemkowski
475 Widlake St.
Winnipeg 25, Man.

And here is another example:

Dear Sir,

Last summer, a friend purchased a beautiful record in Edmonton. It is entitled— "Salute to Scandinavia", with Olaf Sveen on the accordion (London Stereo EBX4156 — \$2.98). I am desirous of purchasing one or more of this record for my family.

Continued on Page 12
TRIBUTE TO OLAF

Heritage Day in Alberta

Heritage Day was Monday, August 2, in Alberta. In addition to a civic holiday, it was a special time to remember our own ancestors. People from many lands chose to carve out lives for themselves and their children in Alberta. Our present day prosperity was made possible by the courage of pioneer and recent settlers who cleared the land for crops . . . and who built our towns and cities.

Heritage Day is for celebrating. Out of the challenges they faced in the past, comes the excitement of today and bright hope for a rewarding future.

Alberta culture sponsored events at Centres throughout the province, and Edmonton marked the occasion with a colorful round of folk dancing, crafts, foods and entertainment at Mayfair Park.

Officiating at the opening ceremonies were Lieutenant Governor Ralph G. Steinhauer, Horst A. Schmid, Minister of Culture, His Worship Mayor Terry Cavanaugh, City of Edmonton, and Dr. Pierre Monod, Chairman of the Alberta Cultural Heritage Council. The six winners of the Heritage Day Poster Contest for Grade V and VI school children in the province were presented with a special memento by Minister of Culture Horst Schmid during the ceremonies.

Throughout the day visitors enjoyed live performances by musicians and dancers representing the traditions of many lands. There was a costume competition for the children and a sampling of international cuisine for everyone, plus craft demonstrations, folk dancing lessons and a main stage ethno-cultural program. Festivities ended with a musical finale at 8:00 p.m.

OVER \$1,700

RECEIVED THIS MONTH

Heritage Day Workers

- \$1,341.35

Icelandic Society of Edmonton

- \$100

Nordstjarnan Lodge

- \$50

S.A. Johnson of New Norway

By Leslie L. Morris
Managing Editor

- \$50

Donations continue to be received at the office of the **Scandinavian Centre News**. A total of \$1,756.35 was the last count for this month before printing time.

The greatest amount came from a dedicated group of Scandinavians who participated in the Heritage Day celebrations at Mayfair Park in Edmonton. They put up booths and sold Scandinavian items, and after paying necessary expenses, they voted to give the remainder of the receipts amounting to \$1,341.35 to the **Scandinavian Centre News**. Those on this Heritage Day Committee were:

DANISH
Per Nielsen
Lars Brandt
FINNISH
Pentti Sipari
ICELANDIC
Della and Gus Roland
NORWEGIAN
Astrid Hope
Doreen Melsness
Karin Jackson
SWEDISH
Sonja and John Bergstrom
Harold Markstrom

A meeting this month between representatives of the **Scandinavian Centre News**, the Scandinavian Centre and the five Scandinavian groups was to have taken place with

the director of the paper, **Stan Hafso**, as chairman of the gathering in order to co-ordinate efforts to present a request to the Culture Department of the Alberta government for a grant to the paper. The meeting has yet to take place, however. Summer holidays and other business has apparently prevented this meeting, but Mr. Hafso says he will call the gathering together in September.

Although the donations received so far this year is the largest amount ever received in one year (over \$3,200.00), the total amount including revenue from advertising, does not nearly equal the expected \$10,000 yearly loss.

We, who are connected with the **Scandinavian Centre News**, wish to thank all those who have helped by sending in a donation, no matter how much. It all helps, and from the response it seems quite clear that the shareholders wish to keep the paper going. It is now up to us to find ways and means to do this.

NEW CITIZENSHIP ACT

SECRETARY OF STATE ANNOUNCES NEW CITIZENSHIP ACT PASSED BY PARLIAMENT

Canada's new nationality law, Bill C-20, was given Royal Assent recently shortly after it was passed by both Houses of Parliament. The Bill, which received wide support from all parties in Parliament, was drafted by officials of the Department of the Secretary of State in consultation with many ethno-cultural groups. It will be ready to be implemented in early 1977.

The Secretary of State, J. Hugh Faulkner, stated that "This new Act will make the acquisition of citizenship a more logical, equitable and consistent process and I envisage that it will encourage many residents across the country to become official members of our great Canadian family." Under the new Act, applicants for naturalization are treated alike, regardless of sex or country of origin and citizenship now becomes a right, provided certain conditions are met. Mr. Faulkner also stated that it is "a new and unique Act, not just a revision of the old one and is one that will make Canada a leader in the field of nationality law".

One of the principle features of the new Act is the reduction of the qualifying period of residency before application for Canadian citizenship from five to three years.

The new Act also implements several recommendations of the Royal Commission on the Status of Women. These changes include:

- The alien husband of a Canadian wife now has to fulfill the same residency requirements, that is, three years, as the alien wife of a Canadian husband.
- Either the father or the mother of a minor child may now make application to obtain their child's

Continued on Page 12
NEW CITIZENSHIP ACT

THANK YOU FOR YOUR DONATION

Emil W. PEDERSON, Abbey, Sask. — \$5.00
Jorgen OLSEN, Melfort, Sask. — \$3.00
Jenny REIBER, Luseland — \$3.00
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Ellen NIELSEN, Edmonton — \$3.00
Sven I. RUSHTON, Edmonton — \$5.00
FINNISH SOCIETY of Edmonton — \$50.00

HERITAGE DAY COMMITTEE — Sonja and John Bergstrom, Harold Markstrom, Astrid Hope, Doreen Melsness, Karin Jackson, Della and Gus Roland, Pentti Sipari, Lars Brandt and Pete Nielsen, Edmonton — \$1,341.35

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ANIL, Edmonton — \$5.00

Olaf SVEEN, Edmonton — \$2.00

Norm & Doris VIGFUSSON, Cheney, Wash. — \$4.00

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Erik and Ila TOIVONEN, Erik's Welding, Barrhead, — \$10.00

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Mr. Clare H. JOHNSON, Edmonton — \$10.00

NORDSTJARNAN LODGE #575, Wetaskiwin — \$50.00

A. SWANLUND, Edmonton — \$5.00

Mr. & Mrs. R.H. FORSBERG, New Norway — \$20.00

Oscar NEWLAND, Webb, Sask. — \$5.00

VIKING CRY

By Les Greenham

The man in charge of publicity up to now, the one and only Peter Elander, has asked to be relieved of this responsibility. His contribution in this respect will be sorely missed as he was doing just a superb job. But Peter, we do sincerely want to thank you for what you have contributed to this point in time.

Now, what do we have in the way of news. First thing that comes to mind is to report that the Scandinavian Club Viking Klondike Dance was an outstanding success, not only financially but also in fun and excitement. We had a contest for the best Klondike costumes, which was won by Jakko and Anneli Thurlin of #302, 10756 - 81 Avenue, and to this couple we say congratulations. The runners-up were Dr. Lawrence and Roberta Watson of 11220 - 61 Street. They were presented with two complimentary tickets to our

Edward THOMPSON, Meniak — \$4.00

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H. HALLDORSON, Edmonton — \$10.00

R. REIERSON, Edmonton — \$25.00

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Jack TAPIO, Kemano, B.C. — \$5.00

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Herman NELSON, Edmonton — \$5.00

Else LAURITSEN, Edmonton — \$3.00

Gus and Edna JENSEN, Quesnel, B.C. — \$5.00

E. A. MORTENSEN, Edmonton — \$5.00

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VIKING TOASTMASTERS — Peter Elander, Sergeant at Arms, Scandinavian Centre, 455-4355, #1414 Crescent Place, 452-3907

CLUB VIKING — Les Greenham, President, 10424-142 St., Edmonton Bus. 426-4209 Res. 455-0082

VIKING DISCO — Tom Jacobsen, Social Convener, 10981-164 St. 489-1494

Harvest Dance this fall, September 25th. We would like to offer sincere thanks to the judges who were Rod and Merle Larsen and Gerry and Marilyn Bolton.

It also gives us great pleasure to inform you that we are getting new members all the time. As of this date, we have six new members to report and to these families we say welcome to the Scandinavian Club Viking and we know you will make a lot of good contributions. The new members are: Sig and Selma Sorenson Knut and Rose Svidal Les and Gayle Vigfusson Barney and Jean Thorlakson Bill and Oda Wells Svend Markus Sorenson □

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Scandinavian Centre News

is published by The Scandinavian Centre Co-operative Association Limited, 14220 - 125 Avenue, Edmonton, Alberta T5L 3C2, produced by Morris Publishing Company, 10205 - 78 Street, Edmonton, Alberta T6A 3E1 and printed by Sun Colorpress Ltd., 10026 - 109 Street, Edmonton, Alberta T5J 1M4.

The deadline for material to be published is the 15th of each month. Unless special arrangements are made anything received later may have to be left till the next issue.

Cost of advertising is \$3.00 per column inch.

Each member of The Scandinavian Centre receives The Scandinavian Centre News each month free for life. Non-members may subscribe at \$6.00 annually, payable to the Treasurer, Scandinavian Centre and sending it to the Director, Scandinavian Centre News, Mr. Stan Hafso, 11739 - 38A Avenue, Edmonton, Alberta.

Scandinavian groups, societies, organizations, associations or clubs may receive the paper by sending a list of members' names and addresses. A mailing charge of 6¢ per copy will be payable. This payment and other correspondence is to be addressed to: The Scandinavian Centre News 10203 - 78 Street Edmonton, Alberta T6A 3E2

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Christine Ellingson

1192 Alder Ave., Moose Jaw, Sask

SOLGLYT SPOTLIGHT



By Selma Sorenson

COMING EVENTS

Saturday, September 11th

WESTERN BARBEQUE

NIGHT — 6:30 P.M. Bring your own steak—trimmings are supplied. Dress is Western or casual. The place is the Viking Room, Scandinavian Centre. Tickets are \$3.00 per person, available from the Halbergs, 466-9344 or the Nilsons, 434-4300. There will be an extra charge of \$2.00 per person for the dance. Old-time and modern music (including some square dancing) will be supplied by Reuben Missal.

Saturday, October 9th

QUEEN CONTEST.

The Scandinavian Centre Contest will be held at the Scandinavian Centre in the form of a dinner and dance. Queen contestants must be of Scandinavian birth or descent, single and between the ages of 18 and 25. She must be a member or daughter of a member of one of the five Scandinavian ethnic groups OR a shareholder or daughter of a shareholder in the Scandinavian Centre. If interested in tickets for the dinner and dance or in entering the contest, phone Karin Jackson at 478-8394.

Saturday, October 2nd

LEIF ERIKSON NIGHT.

Viking Room, Scandinavian Centre. For more information, phone Doreen Melsness, 435-5615.

Ellsworth and Lois Halberg and boys spent a most enjoyable 3-week holiday visiting relatives in Adams, North Dakota, and Fargo, South Dakota. A highlight of their motor trip was the fact that exactly 10 years ago to the week Ellsworth's parents had given the same North Dakota route in their 1929 Essex. Things have probably changed considerably, says Ellsworth. They returned home via the Black Hills and Yellowstone Park.

Dr. and Mrs. Earl Berg and son took their first trip to Norway in July. They spent two weeks visiting busins in Oslo and Magnor (5 miles east of Oslo). In Magnor they were privileged to visit Earl's father's home which is now 135 years old and lived in as a summer home by a cousin. They found Norway beautiful but extremely expensive. For example, they paid \$65.00 a day to rent a car to drive to Bergen. Included in their holiday was 4 days in Copenhagen, Denmark.

Knut and Rose Svidal and family had many short, exciting holidays this summer. It all started with a week motor and ferry to Victoria, B.C. Then a one-day

family reunion at St. Paul, followed by a weekender at Rocky Mountain House, where Kaare is attending the 2-week Pioneer Ranch Camp. Then two more days in Calgary, when Knut and Rose visited Edward and Lillian Ness, and Knut spent sometime at the office of Sorenson Assurance Service Ltd. there.

Salveig Henriksen (a former Sons of Norway member) and her brother, Per, of Norway, visited their uncle and aunt, Ole and Thora Hovind, this summer. Salveig is teaching school in Norway and enjoys it very much. Also visiting the Hovinds are Mr. and Mrs. Harald Hovind (their son) and family of Africa.

Gordon and Ardis Hafso, formerly of California, are happy to be back in sunny Alberta. They are now settled in their new home in the Duggan district. Gordon will be working in the music division at Concordia College while Ardis will be taking refresher courses in teaching at the University of Alberta. Gordon is Stan Hafso's twin brother and on July 16th they celebrated their 50th birthdays. Congratulations!

Bert and Gladys Evans (nee Hafso) of Kelowna, B.C., celebrated their 25th anniversary recently. Gladys' sister, Molly Cooper, flew out to help them celebrate.

Bowling starts for the 1976-77 season on September 7th at the Windsor Bowl at 9 p.m. New bowlers are needed desperately, so if you are interested in bowling, please contact Doris Steen at 466-3775.

Sharon Sorenson enjoyed a one-week holiday in Victoria, B.C., before returning to university.

Sig and Selma Sorenson have enjoyed several guests during the summer. They were Colleen and Shelly Johnson of Edgerton, Alta.; Morris and Dorothy Johnson, Angela McKay and Ken and Donna Nelson of McLaughlin, Alta.; and Norman and Carol Johnson of Chauvin, Alta.

Mrs. Ruth Wibe arrived home on August 18 from a 5-week holiday in Norway. She visited relatives in her home town of Grimstad, and a sister in Aanal, Sweden.

NEW MEMBERS

We welcome the following new members to Sons of Norway:

Allan F. Melhus
Mr. and Mrs. Gerard A. Neefjes
Terry C. Lee

Congratulations to Myrle and Betty Travis on their

By Halvor Midtobø
Chairman of Committee for the Local History of Bø
Are You Or Your Ancestors From Bø, Norway — If So, Then Read This

For several years we have been working with the aim of publishing a local history of the parish of Bø in Telemark, Norway. The history of culture which tells about what is common for the whole parish (olden times, settlement, justice, church, the clergy, schools,

25th wedding anniversary on August 10th, 1976. Their children treated them to a dinner at the Japanese Village; and this was followed by a family dinner and reunion at the home of Bud and Rosemary Travis on August 14th.

Your correspondent was happy to discover that former members of Sons of Norway, Mr. and Mrs. Einar Sollie are in the city. They had left some years ago to be with their three daughters in California. They liked our wonderful summer so well that they returned in 1973, and now reside at 9837 79 Ave. Please accept our belated welcome.

Leif and Marion Aasgard and two sons spent their summer holiday in Norway. Leif returned home after 4 weeks while Marion and the boys went on to Germany to visit more relatives.

Alvin Searl and Beryle Smith attended the Loverna Rodeo and the Esther Reunion. Alvin is formerly from that area and enjoyed meeting family and old friends.

Orla Tyhsen spent an enjoyable week with her family at Swift Current, Saskatchewan, recently.

It is a pleasure to report that Ragna Sivertsen is home again and doing well following a stay in the hospital. Ragna unfortunately suffered a heart attack just prior to her relatives returning to Norway after their visit.

Ragna Sivertsen's granddaughter, Brenda Sivertsen, of Calgary, leaves on Sept. 1 for Brigham Young University in Salt Lake City, Utah, to study Home Economics and Music. Good luck, Brenda.

Lorraine Sorenson and sons have returned from Pembroke, Ontario, where Lorraine attended the funeral of her father.

Bob Burt travelled by train to Watrous, Sask., with Roy Sundby enjoying a wonderful weekend and a swim in the Chalet pool. Janette Burt flew to Vancouver with her sister, Katherine Smith, where they visited their sisters and brother at Surrey and Langley, B.C.

Next month's correspondent is Mrs. Edith Johnson, phone 489-3509. □

History of Bø in Telemark

etc.), is already printed. Master of Art, Mr. Stian Henneseid is now working at the history of the farms and the families. When working at this part of the history, the author found that many persons, about 500, have left the parish, and that most of them have emigrated to America.

If we succeed in obtaining enough information about the emigrants and their descendants, we plan to work out a certain chapter covering this emigration, telling what happened to the emigrants in the new country, and giving information about new generations living in the U.S.A.

To be able to write such a chapter we have to rely on help from descendants of immigrants from Bø in Telemark, Norway. We, therefore, ask everyone who may have information of interest to be so kind as to give us such help.

We need information about the immigrants concerning:

1. When immigrated—the first place of settlement—and maybe new ones.
2. Their trade.
3. Married or not. With whom, and when. Date and year of birth of the spouse, education and work. Nationality, from where she/he came.
4. Name of children, day and year of birth, Education and work. Name of the spouse of children, date and year of birth, education and work.

All information, however, about the life and fate of the different generations descending from immigrants from Bø are of interest. We are very thankful for old or new pictures, especially from farms. We are also thankful for information about the farms, how big, how many and what sort of animals, cornland, crop, etc.

How did the immigrants do? Were their dreams fulfilled?

If we are able to get enough information to write the above mentioned chapter, we know that it will be of great interest to the parishioners here at home. Almost every family in Bø has relatives in America. And we want to tell you that we, according to reliable information, have good reason to be proud of our kinfolk in America. You have behaved in a way so that the descendants of immigrants from Norway have got the reputation of being capable in many fields, and they are looked upon as some of the best people that have settled in America.

This request will surely not reach all that may have information of great value to us. Therefore, when you have read this and written down what information you may have, please send it to other persons whom you think may have information of interest to us.

It is of great importance to us to come into contact with descendants of early immigrants, because in those families the contact with Norway as a rule has been broken.

It is likely that such a chapter in the History of

Continued on Page 12
HISTORY OF BØ

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MUSICAL MEMORIES ANNO 1939

By Olaf Sveen

The years leading up to the Second World War were uneasy times in Europe. Many people felt it was time to move, as you do when you are out on a lake and you feel the ice is beginning to give, or if you are in a house and you have a feeling there is a fire loose in the other end of it.

Gaby Haas found himself in Edmonton in 1939, not by choice but because of circumstances—man does not always decide his own destiny. He was born at Franzinenbad, Czechoslovakia, a health resort right in the heart of Europe. Places like that are so well looked after that there hardly is a piece of grass growing without somebody is in charge of it, and make sure it behaves.

When he came to this country, the first place he stayed at was Loon Lake, Saskatchewan, a place in many ways as unlike his birthplace as possible, fairly new territory, with dirt roads and some virgin land. But it had beauty, and the name makes you think of the wilderness. The loon is a bird which stakes out its own territory, and it does not believe it is good to have too close a neighbour. In smaller lakes there is one couple of loons, no more. Maybe that is the reason we have the expression "looney", because they don't want to associate too much with others. Even so, the loon is a typical representative of the wilderness. So much for loons.

Gaby Haas came to Edmonton with a few recordings made by artists who were practically unknown in Alberta and the rest of Canada for that matter, even though their names were more or less household words in the old country, at least among people who had radios. Not everybody could afford a radio in 1939. This might sound unbelievable to the younger generation, with car radios, stereos and pocket radios all over the place.

Today Gaby Haas is known as a missionary, spreading knowledge about ethnic music. It all started 37 years ago when he took his precious recordings by Erna Sack, Joseph Schmidt, Jan Kiepora and others to a local radio station and got them played. At that time, radio was king, and not television, and people listened. The story goes that in one town they had a farm program called "Bach, Beethoven and How to Feed Pigs" which meant they played fairly highbrow music and gave practical hints about farming, and the show had lots of listeners.

In the beginning, Gaby's record collection was very limited, and no Scandinavian

music. This changed later on, and I know for instance that now he has one of the finest collections of ethnic music you can think of, and as for Scandinavian music, he has a very complete collection of Jularbo records, and for many people, Jularbo is the Scandinavian music. He has lots of Grieg, and I have heard him say there is no music nicer than Grieg's music.

When I think back, 1939 was a great year in many ways. It was the year when "In the Mood" and "Over the Rainbow" came out, and it was also the year when "Beer Barrel Polka" was licensed in America, and that was lucky, for many people say that the Americans couldn't possibly have fought a war without that song. But even if the U.S.A. probably were the world leader in producing popular music by that time, music that appealed just as much to me was made in Europe. I bought a new Hagstrom accordion the week the war started, and what was played most right then was "Hun er bare nitten somre" (She Is Only Nineteen Years Old), "Inga stora bevingade ord" (No Big, Highfalutin Words), "Kristine Olsen Ahoy", all good Scandinavian numbers. Maybe they are forgotten today, but they were great. And great songs were written all over Europe; you only had to turn on the radio to hear the great variety of music, some of it was used for propaganda to stir up the people. It has so often been said that we are all born equal and that we are all the same. This does not apply to Europe in 1939. Listen to what Walter Lippman has to say: "Yet, however crude and clumsy our knowledge of the process, there is no doubt that character is acquired by experience and education. Within limits that we have not measured, human nature is malleable. Can we doubt it when we remember that when Shakespeare was alive there were no Americans, that when Virgil was alive there were no Englishmen, and that when Homer was alive there were no Romans? Quite certainly, men have acquired the ways of thinking, feeling and acting which we recognize as their ethnic, national, class and occupational characteristics. Comparatively speaking, these characteristics are, moreover, recently acquired. Even within the brief span of historical time, characteristics have been acquired and have been lost and have been replaced by other characteristics. This is what gives to man's history, despite his common humanity, its infinite variety." And only lately is music beginning to take the place due to it in general history.

Romain Rolland says: "It seems a strange thing that concepts of the evolution of man's soul should have been formed while music, one of the strongest expressions of that soul has been ignored." In this connection it can be mentioned what strong connections with history certain songs and melodies have, for instance "The Marseillaise" and the French revolution song "Battle Hymn of the Republic" and the American revolution song, "It's a Long Way to Tipperary", and the First World War song "Lilli Marlene", and those of the Second War, and so on. In a smaller way, I shall mention that we used to sing something called "Napoleons March", "Tordenskjolds Song" and "Sinklars March", all about events in history.

In 1939 Gaby Haas started playing his accordion for dances. Back home he had taken eight years of violin lessons before he dropped it, the lessons not the violin. Now it has been said that there is nothing like knowing exactly where you are going, that when you start something, keep it up. The fact is that he was sidetracked, and that is completely all right as long as you get back on the right track in time. Today it is unthinkable that he should be standing up on the stage playing the fiddle. He has never stopped playing for dances. A friend I had in Saskatchewan gave up playing for dances when he was still quite young—he claimed he could see little devils jump around in between the dancers on the floor. Neither Gaby nor I have scruples like that. A wise holy man from the far east once said: "When the people dance and sing and play on their several musical instruments, they make the Deity happier than by their meditational practices—thus we have heard." Gaby managed to develop his own musical style right from the start. When he plays, we don't say it sounds German, or western, or Scandinavian, it sounds like Gaby Haas, and that is the way it should be. Karl Jularbo had his own style, he might sound Scandinavian, but first and foremost, he sounds like Karl Jularbo. Frank Yankovic also has his own style, so has Toralf Tollefsen, and many others. At one time, many accordion players played in what was called Frosini-style, it seems to me that part of that style was to play waltzes at top speed with six notes to the bar. In a way, we all have a bit of our own style of playing, it is something like our handwriting, it is ours. What counts is how well we develop our style. How the human ear is able to detect that style is another thing, but we shall not go into

the mystery and miracle of hearing here.

We can say that a painting or a beautiful building exists in space, while a piece of music exists in time. Many people are too impatient to appreciate music because they are afraid of the passing of time. Looking at a picture takes time too, but the spectator feels it is his own time, and he can decide himself when it is time to quit looking. That is also one of the reasons why so many more people are acquainted with Leonardo's painting, "Mona Lisa", than there are people knowing much about Beethoven's Ninth Symphony. The symphony is long, and when we hear it, much of it goes in one ear and out the other. But the real music lovers say there is hidden music in a painting, or in anything that is beautiful. A beautiful painting or building has harmony, and so has music. The great Swedish songwriter, Evert Taube, wrote: "My beloved, you are like a rose that just opened up, so tender, you are like the most beautiful music, my beloved. So wonderful are you, my friend, and look so nice. And I am going to love you till the oceans go dry and the mountains are melting. Yes, I will love you after planet Earth is dead. My beloved, you are like a rose that just opened up, so tender, you are like the most beautiful music, my beloved." You see, he is comparing his girl friend to music. By the way, Taube's music is ethnic music at its best, he had the misfortune to be born in a relatively small country and didn't get the same chance as, for instance, Stephan Foster, who lived in America and wrote in the English language.

Thinking back to 1939, we must say that a great many outstanding musical personalities were around at that time. Beniamino Gigli was still going strong, so was Jussi Bjorling, Kirsten Flagstad, Paul Robeson, and Evert Taube had written Sweden's new national anthem, "Calle Schewens Waltz" a few years earlier, and Feodor Shaliapin had died a year earlier than that. These were some great voices. The famous radio announcer, Arthur Godfrey, has said: "This is the age of mediocrity, the great voices have a hard time finding work." Maybe some of the potential great voices are used car salesmen, or maybe they are with Fuller Brush? In 1939, we had Fritz Kreisler and his violin, Walter Gieseking and his piano, Viljo Vesterinen, Pietro Deiro and Pietro Frosini on the accordion, it was a golden age. These are only a few of the names that ought to be mentioned, the list of great talent is enormous. This can, of course, be said about practi-

cally any age, but it seems to me that 1939 was outstanding. Many of these great talents are still around, but they may have slowed down a bit.

Some of the great hits from the 1930s should be mentioned, such as "Violett Tango", adapted from Verdi's "La Traviata", "Blauer Himmel" by Rixner, "Das gibts nur einmal" by Werner Heymann; to me they are unforgettable. There were great melodies with great lyrics, no "Baby, Yeah Yeah" stuff. To me this music was too good to be sung, whistled or hummed by mere mortals, it was to be done by great performers out of reach of the common people. Music has many faces, it has been called the wordless cry of the inner soul reaching for love's fulfillment, and Beethoven's symphonies, the slow movements: The Lord himself walks through the silent forests of his domain. There is another music: The stirring beats of lust savages, the screech and fury of bored sophisticate jazzing a tired night to death, the whinny of the Devil or

Continued on Page 11
MUSICAL MEMORIES

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VASA LODGE SKANDIA



By Gertie Holmgren

Skandia's regular August meeting was held in the clubhouse at Pigeon Lake on Aug. 7 with Chairman Lennart Petersson in the chair.

Linnea Christiansen and Ella Petterson were reported sick and Gust Johnson is still under doctor's care. Hope you're all well by now.

One new member was initiated into our order. Miss Julie Pearson, whom we welcome and hope her membership will be long and happy.

The charter was draped in memory of Br. Victor Anderson who passed away on July 10, 1976. Br. Anderson was born in Varmland, Sweden, on June 28, 1888. His wife predeceased him in September 1974. Our deepest sympathy is extended to his son and daughter and their families.

Clarence Berg thanked all those who helped Helen and himself with the Klondike Dance in July.

Tom Pearson reported that there would be a temporary freeze on lots at Vasa Park.

Gertrude Holmgren was installed as Culture Leader.

The Annual Smorgasbord will be on November 6 at the Scandinavian Centre.

Lunch was supplied by Winnie Pearson and Gertrude Holmgren. I must apologize for not acknowledging those who brought lunch the last couple of months, but that is because I wasn't at those meetings and didn't know who supplied it. Whoever you are, thank you, I'm sure it was delicious.

The Ladies' Auxiliary meeting for September will be at the home of John and Sonia Bergstrom, 8636 - 66 Ave., on Friday, Sept. 17 at 7 p.m.

A dance followed the meeting hosted by the Sports Club. There was a rather good attendance and everyone appeared to be having a good time.

The regular September meeting will be in the clubhouse at Pigeon Lake on Saturday, Sept. 4. There will be a Potluck Supper at 5 p.m. and after the meeting there will be a card party. Grace Maxwell and the Maxwell House will be hosts.

ATTENTION, FATHERS, MOTHERS, FRIENDS OR RELATIVES

If you know a young lady about 17-19 years old who would make a lovely Queen of Light for our Lucia Pageant and is interested in same, please call Anne Sorensen at 459-7205, or

Gertrude Holmgren at 973-3111 for information. This girl should be fair, quite tall and able to sing a bit. A picture will be required. We would like to hear from you before Sept. 30.

BIRTHDAYS

Ragnhild Johnson celebrated her 75th birthday on July 15. To honor the occasion her daughter, Audrey Symons had a dinner party in her home with several close friends and relatives attending.

Several friends called at the Parkland Lodge to visit with Alma Samuelson on July 24 to honor her on her 75th birthday. Birthday cake and coffee was enjoyed with her son and his family in their home. May you both have many more happy birthdays.

SUMMERTIME ACTIVITIES

Summer visitors at the home of Magnus and Betty Pearson were their daughter, Marj Corall, and their grandson, Gale Hughes, also their grandson, Kurt Hughes, and his wife, Debbie.

On July 31, Gust and Helga Johnson attended the Goodlands School reunion at Hayter. The occasion was celebrated with a dance in the Macklin Hall on Saturday and a picnic at Dilberry Lake Provincial Park on Sunday. Many old friendships were renewed. Helga's uncle, Mr. Karl Nelson, the only living member of the first school trustees was also present, as was Mrs. Stevens, one of the first teachers.

Gust and Helga finished the long weekend by celebrating their 35th wedding anniversary on August 2 at the home of Charlie and Vera Knox. Vera Knox is Helga's sister and the two couples were married on the same day.

The last two weeks of July, I was on a sixteen-day bus tour of Alaska and the Yukon which I enjoyed immensely.

Harold and Minnie Markstrom spent several days at Barrhead with their daughter, Judy Cartwright, while their son-in-law was in the hospital with pleurisy. We hope Calvin is good as new by now.

Kent Sorensen, son of Anne and Soren Sorensen, spent six weeks in Scandinavia. He visited with his mormor in Stockholm, also relatives in Finland and Denmark. When he came home in mid-August, he had almost forgotten the English language. Aren't the young wonderful? They learn so quickly. If any of you saw the

My Trip To Alaska

By Gertie Holmgren

I have just recently returned from a bus tour to Alaska and the Yukon and I'd like to share some of my experiences with my readers.

We left by air on July 18 for Whitehorse where we were met by our bus and driver, Ben Wnuk.

There were those who had told me that I shouldn't worry about travelling solo as it wouldn't be long before we would all be friends. How true that proved to be.

There were thirty-nine of us, counting Ben. Our group included couples from St. Catharines, Ont., West Palm Beach, Florida and Bryan, Ohio. Some had come from Calgary, Medicine Hat, Camrose, Bonnyville, Wetaskiwin, Stettler, Red Deer, Grande Prairie, Sherwood Park and, of course, Edmonton. The Scandinavians were represented by one Icelandic lady, one Norwegian, a Dane and three Swedish persons.

Our first overnight stay was at Whitehorse and that was when I first found out how friendly people are as one couple visited with me for an hour or more in my motel. Earlier, I had gone for a walk and dinner with Mr. and Mrs. Thorsen from Wetaskiwin. They're members of Falun Vasa Lodge, so I had met them years ago. Everyone else was a stranger to me.

When I boarded the bus on Monday morning, I was wondering who would be sharing my seat with me. I was soon to find out as Dianne Wnuk (Ben's wife) sat down beside me. She was very enjoyable and we had a lot of fun. Ben, who had taken several tours to Alaska, had asked her to look into the possibility of coming along this time as he wanted her to see the north country. So here she was, my seat partner.

Dawson City was a very interesting place. I remember thinking, as we entered the city limits, "And we have a morning city tour here. I'm sure it'll take all of twenty minutes. What will we do the rest of the time?"

We were staying two nights. We had dinner at the Midnight Sun Restaurant and then went for a cruise on the Yukon River. We went ashore at one spot and visited some very old buildings. Because we had travelled on the

Lucia Pageant last December 13, Kent was the starboy that sang "Staffan" in Swedish.

I SAW AT VASA PARK

Early one Sunday morning two friends, a he and a she, out for an early morning stroll. Is this their secret of eternal youth? □

WESTLOCK COUPLE CELEBRATE 40th

From the Westlock News

The Swedish flag waved proudly beneath the Canadian and Alberta banners on the flagstaff at Norm and Dorothy Miller's cottage on Pigeon Lake. It marked a surprise family gathering in honor of Lindy and Marie Lindahl, celebrating their 40th wedding anniversary July 21.

All family members were present including husbands

and wives and many nephews, nieces and friends.

After a pleasant afternoon on the lawn at the cottage, the 40 guests dined at the Cedar Crest Lounge at nearby Mulhurst Golf Club where a lavish banquet was served.

Marie's brother, Norman, offered a very appropriate grace, and later reminisced on behalf of Dorothy and himself.

Following the dinner, humorous events of yesteryear were recalled by Loretta McHugh of Turner Valley, Veronica Morin, Campbell River, B.C., Marguerite MacDonald and Kathleen Smith, Calgary—all sisters of the bride of 40 years.

Speaking on behalf of his father, Leo Miller, son Patrick brought greetings from Strome and Camrose.

Carol Paetz of Edmonton paid tribute to her Aunt and Uncle in a fitting poem, composed and read by her during the celebration.

During the cutting of the Anniversary cake, Norman, in his own inimitable style, played "The Hawaiian Wedding Song" on the violin.

Toasts to the honored couple were proposed by various members of the gathering.

Vern Smith of Calgary, brother-in-law of the Lindahls, acted as M.C. for the evening and made the presentation of a gift from the families.

Lindy and Marie in turn expressed their appreciation and gratitude to all present, especially to Dorothy and Norman, for making the surprise occasion one to remember. □

Dawson is restoring some of its buildings which are steeped in history. The old post office has been restored and, if you mail a card or letter from there, you get the old Klondike stamp on it. In Dawson, too, we saw the Robert Service cabin and across the street was the old Berton home.

Travelling to Fairbanks on "the top of the world highway" there is a long stretch where there are no places to stop for lunch, so our tour hostess, Ruth Bredo, had prepared a picnic lunch for us which some of us helped set out. Every day of our tour we would stop for a morning coffee break, lunch and an afternoon coffee break. We also stopped at all points of interest

Continued on Page 11
TRIP TO ALASKA

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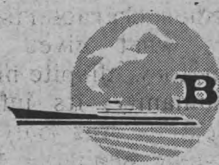
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DANIA DOINGS



By Lili Nielsen

Dania's first WHIST-DRIVE of the season is to be held on September 14 at 8:00 p.m. in the Dania Room at the Scandinavian Centre. We hope to see all the usual players for this event, and also wish to extend an invitation to people who have not yet attended one of these evenings to come and participate. Don't forget to start from the beginning of the season as the man and lady with the highest score wins a trophy at the end of the season, which is April of next year.

Our Klondike dance held in July went well. The membership draw in the amount of \$50.00 was made by Karl Holmen and won by Mrs. Edel Buck, but as she was not present another \$5.00 will be added for our October draw.

The Danish Consulate is looking for the following person:
Mr. Børge Hjeml, born on May 14, 1932, in Tyrstrup parish, Denmark. His last known address as of May 1974 was 3375 Ponytail Drive, Mississauga, Ontario. Anyone knowing his whereabouts are asked to contact the Danish Consulate by phoning 452-9558. □

NEWS FROM ANSGAR

By Pastor Holger N. Madsen

With the coming of September there also comes the resumption of the regular activities in the church. We ask our readers to please note the following: Sept. 1 at 8 p.m. — The Ladies' Aid meets at the church. Sunday, Sept. 12, at 11 a.m., the Sunday School begins its fall session with classes for all ages from 3 years old and up. We hope that you are planning to enroll your youngsters in Sunday School this year, and that you will see to it that they are there for the first session.

On Wed., Sept. 15 at 2 p.m. — Ansgar's "Over 60 Club" meets to plan its fall and winter program. In that no one has been selected as hostess, may we have each lady bring a little something for coffee?

On Wednesday, Sept. 22 at 8 p.m. — The Danish Ladies' Club have their first fall meeting. And on Thurs., Sept. 30 at 7:30 our confirmation classes begin. For this first session we request that all parents accompany their youngsters. As we shall have a cup of coffee

To the Board of Directors of Dania

By Tage Aaquist

In regard to your letter in the *Scandinavian Centre News*, I would like to clarify the following points.

First off, I would explain the \$800.00 that I received for the soccer club.

Four hundred and fifty dollars was given in Nov. '74 by the Danish society. The cheque was made out to the E.D.S.A. (Edmonton District Soccer Association). Three hundred and forty-eight dollars was given to me in April '75 by the Danish society, again they made the cheque out to the E.D.S.A., each time I gave you a letter from E.D.S.A. stating how much money we owe them. The society should recognize their cancelled cheques as their receipts.

Secondly, I am a 1976 member of the Danish society. I was president of the soccer club. Mr. Ed Wojda was the manager.

I would like to state that to run a 1st Div. soccer club it cost \$1,000.00 per year just for registration and playing fees. In 1975 the Government of Alberta issued the Danish society \$2,000.00 as a cultural grant. At a board meeting it was decided that the money would go to handball and soccer. To this day I have yet to see the money set for what the budget is allowed for cultural sports.

This, I feel, is why the move was made by the Danish soccer players to go to the friends of Berlin.

It is unfortunate that we do not realize how important a cultural sport is to growth of our young in the Danish society.

This way a German club has nine Danish players playing for them and money seems to be no problem. Their club will organize a young junior club and a 3rd Division team next year.

Where do you think the Danish players should be playing??? — Tage Aaquist □

afterward, we request all the ladies to bring a bit of something to keep the coffee company. □

DENMARK'S TOP TEN ATTRACTIONS

By Eric Kuutti
For SAS

Denmark's top ten attractions according to whom?

According to the half a million Canadians who have visited Denmark since 1949, that's according to whom.

On October 1, 1949, Denmark opened its first National Tourist Information Office in North America. That year, 768 Canadians visited

The Smell of Good Food

By Claus Jacobsen

With Stella's Catering leaving the Centre, a good deal has been lost. An easy \$1,000 a month catering commission, and a lot of necessary business will be lost, including the smell of good food. We old-timers enjoyed the service rendered by Stella's Catering and regret the loss of good food and service and an easy revenue to the Centre.

We thank Stella and Pete for the time spent at the Centre, and the best of luck to them in the future.

We, who know a good deal (business talent) when we see one, regret the action of the present management and board of directors' decision regarding catering (the main revenue of the Centre).

Believe me, under the present circumstances, it will be a disaster to the Centre, or unless the board of directors wake up from their "sleep-in" meetings and go more easy on the nightcaps, the Centre's lifetime can be counted in months.

When you are not supporting the *Scandinavian Centre News*, you may forward a few dollars to the Manager's operating account to keep the Centre from the accountants hammer. It is not enough that the person who takes over the kitchen is a good cook, it takes some organizational talent to serve 500 people in three different parties, with three different menus at the same time. I don't think there is a person in connection with the Centre at the moment that can handle it.

Sorry, but that is my opinion. Hope I am wrong. Time will tell.

Claus Jacobsen □

Denmark. Since then, a love-affair developed between Canada and Denmark with the result that the number of Canadian tourists now is in excess of 50,000 annually.

Through these years, it was not only Copenhagen that was chosen as a favorite destination by Canadians but the countryside that inspired Hans Christian Andersen to write his world famous fairytales. According to Scandinavian Airlines, the country became increasingly popular through the so-called Fairytale Tours of Denmark and also through the many hundreds of Canadians who toured Denmark by car, staying at the old historic inns and visiting the many Mini-museums in all parts of the country and returning to tell their friends about this happy experience. But what did they like best of all?

According to most of the Canadian visitors through

the past quarter century, the No. 1 attraction to them has been meeting the Danes. Canadians and Danes have very much in common. They like the same things, laugh at the same things and all this made Canadians feel at home in Denmark.

And as to their favorite attractions in Denmark, here they are:

- The one and only Tivoli Gardens in the heart of Copenhagen
 - Hamlet's Castle Kronborg at Elsinore, north of Copenhagen
 - The Royal Danish Ballet with over 200 years of traditions
 - Strøget—the world's longest pedestrian shopping street
 - The little Mermaid—symbol of Copenhagen
- And outside the capital, these are the top favorites:
- The Hans Christian Andersen House at Odense

- The 1000-year-old town of Ribe
- The tiny town of AERØSKØBING on the island of AERØ
- Egeskov Mansion and Park on the Fairytale island of Funen
- The Old Town Open-Air Museum at Aarhus in Jutland

But what about the next 25 years?

There is every indication that the top ten attractions of the past 25 years will continue to have a tremendous appeal to Canadian visitors of all ages.

The last few years, however, have seen new special attractions appear on the horizon that Canadians have taken to their hearts.

Here are some of the expected top attractions of the coming 25 years:

- One Week Farm Vacation

Continued on Page 11
DENMARK'S TOP TEN

20TH ANNIVERSARY

Would like to get in contact with Danish immigrants who have been in Canada 20 years (1956-57).

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FINLAND - SUOMI

PART XV THE SAUNA

An institution closely linked to sports in Finland is the Finnish steam bath—the sauna. The Finnish Olympic team, wherever it competes, invariably insists on building its sauna. Nor is it only athletes who find the sauna essential for maintaining their condition. During the war the Finnish soldiers built their saunas right up to the front line at much inconvenience and even danger. In fact wherever there are Finns, there are saunas. Finns who have emigrated to Canada have introduced their native bath to their new homeland. Now saunas can be found all over Canada, even at some fairly desolate places like Frobisher Bay. Most new Canadian hotels and apartment houses have built a sauna for their residents.

PART OF THE FINNISH WAY OF LIFE

The sauna has indeed existed for at least a thousand years, and it still is the first building to go up when a Finn decides to build a home of his own. Today there are about 500,000 private saunas in Finland, each of which serves a whole family, and many public baths in the cities.

The family sauna in its simplest form is a one or two-room log cabin, usually built on the shore of a lake or the sea. In one corner of the hot room, there lies a pile of stones on a furnace; steps lead up to a slatted wooden platform along one side of the room, where naked bathers sit or lie in the hot air under the roof.

The stones are heated until they are red hot. The temperature may rise up to 280°F, though most people would prefer to keep it at 190-212°F. The air remains dry, because the moisture is absorbed by the wooden walls of the room. To produce steam, water is thrown on the stones of the furnace. To stimulate their blood circulation bathers beat themselves with leafy birch branches, and to cool off they plunge into the nearby lake. In the winter the hardest may even take a roll in the snow outside. A wash and rest completes the bath.

In the technical physics laboratory of Finland's Institute of Technology, a group of scientists created such a cold temperature that it only just failed to beat anything in nature (absolute zero, or -459.69°F) by three-hundredths of a degree Fahrenheit. The new record, which is unbeaten in the whole of Scandinavia, was -459.66°F. How did the scientists celebrate this new feat? By taking a sauna, of course. □

THE ETHNIC PRESS

Publications serving the interests of ethnocultural groups whose origins are other than French and English

(The first annual report of the Canadian Consultative Council on Multiculturalism, presented to the Hon. John Munro, Minister Responsible for Multiculturalism on December 14, 1975, provides an overview of the ethnic press and makes recommendations for government action to help the ethnic press.)

From Ethnic Kaleidoscope

Canada's ethnic press has been many voices crying in a wilderness—small voices in a multiplicity of tongues.

It has spoken in exotic type faces—mystic Cyrillic, medieval Gothic, cryptic Chinese.

The ethnic press has been a repository of Canada's other languages and cultures.

Its survival has been miraculous.

Its tenacity has been awesome.

It has existed through economic, social and political tribulations for nearly 200 years. It has grown from a single German-language newspaper in Halifax in 1787 to a chorus of more than 150 voices serving 3,000,000 readers in Canada today.

Perhaps there is no rational reason for its survival.

Ethnic press editors and publishers have not made fortunes. They haven't been influential on a national scale. But perhaps they've been idealists.

They have the job of creation, the satisfaction of moulding opinions, the pride of knowing important people, and the delicious delight of discovering news.

They were journalists and had to be journalists.

Perhaps they realized that the language was part of their culture—something to treasure and preserve in an alien milieu.

Canada's first ethnic newspaper—the German-language *Der Neuschottlandische Kalender*—was founded in Halifax in 1787. Its second was also in German—*Kanada Museum*—and appeared in Berlin, Ontario (now Kitchener) in 1822. Icelandic settlers founded their *Heimskringla* in Manitoba in 1886. And by 1892, Canada had 18 periodicals published in languages other than French and English.

The first Slavic-language paper in Canada—*Kanadiysky Farmer*—started publication in Winnipeg in 1904 and still survives. Two years later, the Chinese-language daily, *Wah Ying*, was founded in Vancouver.

The great immigrations from central and eastern

Europe after Confederation gave Canada willing new hands and minds for nation-building. They also provided readers who wanted to get the news of their new country—and their old country—in their own languages.

Their papers reflected their interests, told them what was happening in a way they could understand and gave them a feeling of community.

As they became more proficient in English and French, they felt less need for their own papers—but they bought them for sentimental reasons.

Most ethnic papers were static and technologically backward. Their publishers were editors, writers, salesmen, circulation managers, printers, mailers. They didn't have the time, energy or money to keep abreast of change. They held on with dogged determination just to stay alive.

They laboured in love and wondered whether their idealism was worth the effort.

Their papers were community newspapers—but their community spread across the whole broad back of Canada and even beyond. Their audience was a community of language.

Younger members of their communities—less committed to their language and still unsure of their culture—viewed their ethnic newspaper as a bit of nostalgia from a country they had never seen, discussing issues they knew little about.

But the ethnic press survived nonetheless—waiting to be recognized, applauded, commented. Waiting for the honours that might never be given, perhaps some money to expand and improve. Perhaps a nod from the big press voices in English and French.

They laboured in a lonely vineyard.

They were not part of the general press. Not really part of the community press. They clung together in a Tower of Babel—kept together by their noncommon languages.

There was a "glass curtain" between them and the general press. They could see each other—but they didn't communicate.

The French language press assumed they were in the English camp. The English language press considered them anachronistic and professionally incompetent.

Neither worried very much what the ethnic press was saying or doing and made little effort to find out.

They may have felt that the ethnic press was the tip of the "immigrant iceberg"—the most visible aspect of Canada's two main

language groups—would ultimately melt and disappear.

The ethnic press may also have felt that it was melting—but was less sure with the announcement of an official Canadian Multiculturalism Policy in October, 1971.

Multiculturalism?

Multiculturalism, of course. That's what they were all about.

The Canada Ethnic Press Federation supported it enthusiastically and made its points to the new Canadian Consultative Council on Multiculturalism in an aide memoire in January, 1974:

"Ethnic newspapers served various Canadian groups in their efforts to preserve their cultural heritage for more than half a century without noticeable support or recognition from the Government. In fact, the ethnic press was kept alive by great sacrifices by its editors, publishers and readers in the belief that they were performing a valuable service not only to the ethnic groups but also to Canada."

They hadn't been completely ignored.

Some government departments had placed advertising in the other languages. More government departments were printing information in languages other than French and English.

Since World War II, the Citizenship Branch of the Department of Secretary of State had monitored the ethnic press and prepared a digest for federal government departments.

In Quebec, editorials and comments dealing with the French fact in Canada were translated into French for relevant Quebec ministries.

The Council is sympathetic to ethnic press problems—but also feels that the ethnic press must work for its own salvation.

It set the pattern for multiculturalism by holding tenaciously to its ancestral languages. It remembered when others forgot.

But it must now look brightly ahead—not wistfully back.

It should realize that it will not grow and flourish on government bread alone.

Fresh young voices—trained in language and journalism—must speak up in their ancestral languages. The ethnic press could initiate scholarship programs for them in consultation with the Ministry Responsible for Multiculturalism.

The ethnic press should

also look to its plant and technology—to improve its image and speed its message. Some government assistance should be available in this area.

But the ethnic press—like any medium—must sell its services vigorously and professionally. And it must improve its professional standards. It should examine its audience to see that it is talking to them—and not to an imagined audience that existed 50 years ago.

The government should help in some ways: by supplying information through a central ethnic press office in Ottawa, by placing advertising aimed at specific language groups, by inviting the ethnic press to be as current and as involved as the French and English press.

It should also ease ethnic press burdens by reducing postal rates on their publications.

The ethnic press should create a Multicultural Press Bureau to translate its significant articles and editorials into English and French—for distribution to the mass media. And it should establish links with Canadian Press (CP).

Canada's official multiculturalism means wide horizons for all Canadians—a mind-expanding chance to know and appreciate each other more.

The ethnic press must leave its solitude. It must speak out again—a mighty voice for multiculturalism.

The Canadian Consultative Council on Multiculturalism recommended that:

1. The Minister Responsible for Multiculturalism consider the establishment of an office in Ottawa to provide government information and other assistance to the ethnic press.

2. Federal departments allot an equitable portion of their advertising budgets to the ethnic press.

3. The Government of Canada reduce postal rates for community publications, with special regard for the ethnic press. □

GLEANINGS FROM ETHNIC KALEIDOSCOPE CANADA

By George Bonavia

On June 16, 1976, the Department of Manpower and Immigration announced a national contest to design the best poster, in either English or French, on the theme of student employment. All entries must be

Continued on Page 8
GLEANINGS

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Icelandic Folklore in Canada

ORAL TRADITION AND ETHNIC BOUNDARIES: "WEST" ICELANDIC VERSES AND ANECDOTES
By M. Einarsson
From Canadian Ethnic Studies, Special Issue: Ethnic Folklore in Canada

PART V CONCLUSION

The fairly simple, traditional, non-dogmatic notion that one continues to "live" with one's friends and kin in the afterlife has taken on a special significance in North America. The Icelandic Lutheran Church ceased in many respects to give adequate comfort (especially in the face of death) once it had become separated from its cultural and historical moorings. In North America only religious doctrine remained, and the West Icelanders discovered that they were not, after all, united in their interpretation of this doctrine. Heated and bitter sectarian arguments have characterized the history of the West Icelanders. Many became Unitarians and others strayed away from any kind of church life whatsoever. *th. th. thorsteinsson* sees in these wrangles the frustration of a people bereft of political power. There is no doubt much truth in that, but it also reflects the insecurity they felt when they lost the Church as symbol of the continuity of Icelandic history. Faith in a Christian heaven was badly shaken for many; burial in ancestral ground impossible, and the social and religious administrations of the historical Church were not available. It became more difficult to give meaning, and find comfort in the face of death. Several older informants, for example, have said that one of the hardest things to have to accept when they died was that an "English" minister would not give them a proper (life history-oriented) eulogy at their funeral. In the face of this void, and in the face of his inadequate sense of fully belonging to either of his inherited worlds, the West Icelanders have to an important degree projected his basic loyalties to a non-geographical world of communal and kinship bonds which, at times, are strong enough to take him even beyond finite and secular dimensions. The boundaries of this world are found in genealogy, biography and chronicle. In terms of folklore they are found chiefly in verses and anecdotes.

Open-minded or empty-headed — it depends on whether you're defining yourself or someone else.

GLEANNINGS Continued from Page 7

submitted to a Canada Manpower Centre by October 22, 1976. The winner will be presented with a \$1,000 cheque by the Minister.

The *Islander*, in the April 29, 1976, issue devoted its editorial to the "battle for the hearts and votes of Toronto's ethnic community by political parties". The editorial said that "the problem of dealing with a variety of ethnic groups is a complex one. There are no simple solutions that will please them all."

FINNISH STATE OVERSEAS PROGRAM

The Finnish State Radio planned an overseas program in honour of the American Bicentennial, consisting of concerts on which Finns could send greetings to relatives in the U.S.A. and Canada. Another program planned deals with immigration to Canada and the U.S.

WHAT'S GOING ON AROUND THE SCANDINAVIAN COMMUNITIES

The Swedish Chamber of Commerce of Ontario moved to a new office, located at 920 Yonge Street, Toronto. It was formed in June 1965 through the initiative of a number of business leaders of the Swedish community in the province of Ontario. Chairman for this year is *Mr. Lars Vanman*.

Dr. Edward W. Laine, coordinator of the Scandinavian, Dutch and Belgian sections of the Canadian Public Archives recently visited Finnish Canadians in Thunder Bay and Sudbury. The Archives received much historical material which will be catalogued. The Finnish paper, *Vapaa Sana*, presented the Archives with unpublished material from the 30s and 40s.

Our attempts to discover information about specific ethnic groups has turned up the following information about current research:

Danes: *Jorgen Dahlie* (Education, UBC), edition of *Frederiksen* letters, Social and cultural history of the Scandinavians in Canada.

Finns: *J. Donald Wilson* (Education, UBC), study of *A. B. Makela*, co-founder of Sointula and prominent socialist.

RESEARCH RESOURCES GUIDES AND BIBLIOGRAPHIES

Markotic, Vladimir comp. **CANADA**. Calgary, Western Publishers, 1976. 118 pp. \$10.

Containing close to 7,000 entries, the directory is a listing of the associations, churches, bookstores, immigration regulations, periodicals, radio programs, stores, trade commissions, restaurants, etc., of interest to or run by ethnic

Social Insurance Number Control

Tighter controls on issuing Social Insurance Numbers, which came into effect July 1, 1976, were announced by the Honourable *Robert Andras*, Minister of Manpower and Immigration.

Proof of identity and status as a citizen or a landed immigrant will now be required from persons applying for a new Social Insurance Number, a replacement card or a record change. This proof must be furnished in the form of supporting documents such as birth certificates, citizenship or immigration papers.

In addition, distinctive Social Insurance Numbers (i.e. numbers beginning with a "9" digit) will be issued to applicants who don't have Canadian citizenship or landed immigrant status, but require a Social Insurance Number to comply with Canadian legal or institutional requirements.

A visitor to Canada who has a distinctive Social Insurance Number can work legally in Canada only if he or she has a valid employment visa. This distinctive number will clearly establish the status of its holder, and alert prospective employers that a valid employment visa is required before employment can be offered.

Mr. Andras cited three main reasons for tightening controls in this area: The increasing use of the Social Insurance Number for the purpose of identification in the public and private sectors; the growing concern about the present ease with which multiple Social Insurance Numbers can be obtained and fraudulently used; and, the incidence of unlawful employment in Canada.

The Social Insurance Number was introduced in 1964 as an account/file identifier for the Unemployment Insurance, Canada Pension and Quebec Pension programs. In 1966-67, changes to the Federal Income Tax Act required that all persons filing tax returns obtain a Social Insurance Number.

groups. Over 140 "ethnic, geographical and religious groups are listed in the index and entries are arranged by province, place and ethnic group.

SAS MARKS A THIRTIETH ANNIVERSARY

By *Eric Kuutti*
For SAS

Scandinavian Airlines System, the world's first truly international airline, marked its thirtieth anniversary on August 1. It hopes to celebrate the event on September 30 by closing out its fourteenth successive fiscal

year in the black.

SAS was formed in 1946 as a consortium of the national airlines of Denmark, Norway and Sweden. Unsubsidized, it is expected to operate at a profit, and has done so consistently except for three years of transition from props to jets in the late 1950s.

By joining their resources, the three smaller carriers have been able to build one of the world's major international airlines, serving 102 cities in 53 countries on five continents.

SAS began its scheduled operations with a flight to New York on September 17, 1946. Since then, its North America operations have been expanded to Montreal, Chicago, Los Angeles, Seattle, Anchorage, Barbados and Trinidad/Tobago.

The SAS fleet of 73 US-built aircraft includes the largest complement of DC-9 transports outside North America, as well as 747s, DC-10s, and DC-8s. To buy this equipment for its world-wide operations, SAS has brought an additional \$1.50 to America for every dollar it has earned here.

A consortium, rather than a company, SAS is still owned by its three parents, whose stock is traded on their respective national exchanges. Each is a limited company, originally capitalized on a 50-50 basis by Government and private investment.

In its 30 years, SAS has carried more than 82 million passengers—almost five times the population of its three parent countries—and 1.3 million tons of cargo on both domestic and international services. SAS has interest in other domestic carriers in its home countries and in Greenland and still maintains a minority holding in Thai Airways International. It has also branched out into other travel-related fields, including a worldwide catering organization and a dozen hotels.

COPENHAGEN'S NEW BELLA CENTRE IS THE LARGEST EXHIBITION AND CONGRESS COMPLEX IN THE NORTH

By *Eric Kuutti*
For SAS

With 73,000 square meters of floor space, the new Bella Centre of Copenhagen is not only the largest exhibition complex in Scandinavia but also the only building of its kind in Europe

to combine mart, congress, conference and exhibition facilities under one roof.

Some 30% larger than the original Bella Centre facilities in the Danish capital, the giant structure is midway between Copenhagen airport and Town Hall square—about five minutes from each by taxi.

Built of concrete, steel, wood and some four acres of glass roofing, Bella Centre features six exhibition halls, a main congress hall for 4,250 delegates, a permanent theatre and auditorium for another 800 persons, and four restaurants operated by SAS Catering, a subsidiary of Scandinavian Airlines.

Earlier this year, two permanent exhibitions moved to Bella Centre's new location: the Scandinavian Trade Mart, for Home Furnishings, and the Scandinavian Fashion Centre.

Built by public and private interests for about \$37 million, Bella Centre has been designed for the ultimate in flexibility and service.

The centre hall has a 25-meter-high ceiling, appropriate for annual boat shows, while the ceilings and walls of the other halls can be moved electrically to accommodate different temporary exhibitions and meeting requirements.

In addition to the four SAS Catering restaurants, serving 1,750, Bella Centre's service features include an export office, bank, post office, travel bureau and international radio and color television production facilities.

To conform with current EEC conference requirements, the congress facilities of Bella Centre are equipped for simultaneous translation into six languages. Lounges, air conditioned booths and other amenities have been provided in accordance with the standards set by the Union of European Interpreters.

The 25-acre Bella Centre site provides for parking for 4,100 cars, a gas station and a small supermarket. The exhibition grounds will allow Bella Centre to double its size at some future date. Centre officials have also allocated space for a 2,000-bed hotel for the early 1980s.

With its broad exhibition and convention activities, Bella Centre today claims some 300,000 of the 2.8 million annual overnight stays

Continued on Page 9
BELLA CENTRE

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BUFORD NEWS

By Florence Pearson

Buford Vasa Lodge held their annual wiener roast after the July meeting with a very good attendance. We were happy to have guests from Nordstjarnan and Skandia lodges. Hope you all had a good time and that you will come again next year.

Jo Ann Denman and son, Aaron, of Fort Bliss, Texas, are spending some time with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Albin Markstedt while her husband, Dan, is stationed in Germany.

George and Doris Modin and girls, Glenn and Darlene Pearson and Ryan and Garry Jacobson took in the Bruce stampede.

Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd Pearson, Mr. and Mrs. Vernon Pearson, Ray and Ellen Pearson spent the long weekend in Calgary attending a wedding.

Ken Johnson has a 4H exchange student from Wisconsin staying with him. Bernard and Dolores took the boys on a trip to Jasper.

Bernard and Dolores and Harry and Betty Hanson went on a canoe trip from Drayton Valley to Genesee and really had an enjoyable time.

Jack and Janet Gregory also went on a canoe trip, 70 miles on the Brazeau River on the long weekend. They had a few spills but enjoyed it.

Congratulations to Carol Vaage who, at a copperama party at the Chateau Lacombe, was pleasantly surprised when a 1976 car was presented to her for her sales of coppercraft.

Hilda Modin has had Rose Jonson staying with her for a couple of days.

Viola Stanyer of Honey-moon Bay, B.C., is spending a week with Bert and Toots Pearson. She will also visit the Modin and Pearson homes. □

BELLA CENTRE Continued from Page 8

in Copenhagen hotels. Designed for both commerce and cultures, Bella Centre should account for twice as many overnight stays in Copenhagen by 1985, according to officials who explain that many exhibitions are expected to be co-ordinated congresses on the same themes. □

CULTURE—AN INTIMATE AFFAIR IN SCANDINAVIA

By Eric Kuuti for SAS
Besides a wealth of artistic treasures housed in conventional museums settings, besides programs of opera, ballet and symphony concerts performed in traditional halls, Scandinavia offers numerous opportunities for visitors to

experience a truly intimate view of its cultural scene.

How often does one have a chance to hear the works of a great composer played on the piano on which they were composed, attend a performance of a Shakespearean tragedy on the very site on which it was laid, or listen to ageless fairy tales read at the author's desk where they were first penned?

In Denmark, Finland, Norway and Sweden, with a little advance planning, you can be invited to these and other happenings which add a "you are there" quality to cultural experiences.

A few miles ride out of Bergen, Norway, for example, will bring you to Trollhaugen, the charming white and green frame house of composer Edvard Grieg. Beautifully situated on a knoll at the edge of Lake Nordaas, the home is now a museum of furnishings and personal effects of Grieg and his wife, Nina, both of whom are buried on the grounds.

Trollhaugen's special treat is the piano concerts of Grieg's music played on the master's own piano. For small groups to enjoy this type of Grieg concert at the attractive old homestead, it represents no problem to make the arrangements.

In Oslo, where music is often heard in unexpected places, you may discover your own intimate cultural experience quite by chance.

Wandering through the lobby of the Munch Museum, for example, you may come upon a soloist or small ensemble playing light-hearted Mozart music or a program of Beethoven sonatas. The free, informal performances are usually held in the evenings and last until the museum closes at 10:00 p.m. Stay for as many or as few of the selections as you please, browse awhile among the more than 200 paintings, drawings and sculptures which were artist Edvard Munch's legacy to his native city, and return for more of the music.

In Denmark, the fairy tale village of Odense, home of famous story teller Hans Christian Andersen, has paid tribute to its native son by carefully preserving the house where he was born and the humble cottage where he spent his childhood. Hans Christian Andersen's desk, his manuscripts, notebooks and other possessions are displayed in the adjoining Hans Christian Andersen museum, which has been expanded this year in honor of the 100th anniversary of the great storyteller's death.

For a really dramatic Danish evening it is possible to have a special performance of Shakespeare's "Hamlet" staged for you and your friends at Kronborg Castle in Elsinore, just 25 miles from Copenhagen.

Never mind that Kron-

borg Castle was built some six hundred years after the historical Hamlet lived, the Renaissance castle with its magnificent towers, porticoes and ramparts is indeed the one in which Shakespeare placed his Hamlet and is an impressive setting for a performance of the immortal drama.

The home of Finland's noted composer, Jean Sibelius, is another Scandinavian setting where visitors can immerse themselves in the romantic past. "Ainola", the homestead where Sibelius lived and worked during his adult years, is located less than 25 miles from Helsinki in peaceful, birch-forested countryside.

Furnished with the same personal belongings as when Sibelius lived there in the early 1900s with his wife, Aino, and their three daughters, the home provides a serene background for renditions of Sibelius compositions on the piano at which he composed.

A unique Finnish event, which takes place only on one day a year, gives visitors a most personal look at the fascinating culture of that country's Lapp community.

Maria Day, held in Enontekio, Lapland, usually at the end of March, is a day of celebration when winterbound Lapps gather from all over to attend religious ceremonies and reunite with family members they may not have seen for a year or more.

Traditionally, this also is a day when young Lapp couples plan their weddings. If you are visiting Enontekio on Maria Day, you'll be more than welcome at the nuptial ceremony and to the festivities following the wedding, when the town turns into one big colorful party.

A royal view of Sweden's picturesque chateau country in the southernmost province of Skane can be had on a tour of historic Bosjokloster Castle where arrangements can be made to have the owner-resident Count Thore Bonde personally escort you through the lovely gardens, park and the fascinating castle itself.

Exhibits in the great "Stone Hall", the oldest room in the castle, include magnificent glass, ceramics, silver, gold and tapestries. The gardens, which descend in terraces to Lake Ringsjon, offer riotous displays of thousands of plants which are changed with the seasons.

These are just a few of the many opportunities for intimate cultural experiences available to visitors to Scandinavia. □

ENERGY VS ECOLOGY NEAR THE POLE

Norway Does A Balancing Act At The Newest And Most Northerly Point In The Airline Map

Spitsbergen, the newest

and most northerly point on the Scandinavian Airlines' route system and the world airline map, is one of the last unspoiled areas on the globe, where Norway holds a balance between ecology and the demand for energy.

It is the largest of the Svalbard Island group, which covers an area of 24,000 square miles, rather larger than that of Switzerland. It is a land of perpetual glaciers, towering mountains, long, black winter nights and temperatures as low as 50° below zero Centigrade. Any Norwegian who can take 15 years of Spitzbergen automatically receives the King's Medal of Merit.

Yet it is also a mecca for ecologists, who consider it the Galapagos of the Arctic, a closely protected nature conservancy which is the major breeding ground of the Polar bear and the haunt of the Polar fox, reindeer, seal, walrus, ptarmigan and a great variety of sea birds.

Svalbard flora is equally interesting, and its ice-free areas can be carpeted with flowers in the short summer.

Because of strict conservation rules and limited accommodation, most tourists visiting Svalbard do so in ships out of north Norwegian ports. Those who are really prepared to rough it, however, can stay on.

The new Spitsbergen airport is located at Longyearbyen, which has a population of about 1,000 and is the administrative capital of Svalbard. The town is named after an American, John M. Longyear, of Boston, Mass., whose Arctic Coal Company was the first major mining enterprise in Spitsbergen. His claims were bought in 1916 by Store Norske Kulkompani A/S, which has operated them continuously since, except for a three-year hiatus in World War II.

Russian mining interests

also entered Svalbard before World War II, and about 2,000 Soviet miners work there in the winter.

Spitsbergen was discovered in 1596 by William Barents, a Dutch explorer who was looking for the Northwest Passage. For a time, it was the centre of a thriving whaling industry and was variously claimed by Holland, Britain and Norway. But when the whales disappeared in the early 1600s, the world lost interest in Spitsbergen, to recover it only when coal was discovered at the turn of the century.

The island group became Norwegian territory through the Spitsbergen Treaty of 1920, signed by 36 countries, including the U.S., Britain, the Soviet Union and France. Norwegian sovereignty was officially established on Aug. 14, 1925.

Under the treaty, all of the signatory powers have equal rights to exploit natural resources in the area, and American, Russian, Norwegian and Italian companies have already started drilling for oil along the Svalbard continental shelf.

At the same time, however, they must obey Norwegian laws and these have been tough to protect Svalgard's ecology. Most of the Svalbard area has been set aside as national parks and sanctuaries and one large area—King Karl Land—has been declared completely out of bounds. □

The missing ingredient in most man-woman relationships is, quite simply, laughter; the recognition that the situation is absurd—but delightfully so.

Are we complimenting other people when we trust them absolutely? Or are we burdening them with a heavy, almost superhuman, responsibility?

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Kitchen Corner

Carrots make delicious things to eat so try some of these Mister Carrot Recipes.

CARROT CUP CAKES

- 1 cup sugar
- 3/4 cup margarine
- 1 cup grated carrots (raw)
- 2 eggs, beaten
- 1 1/2 cups flour
- 1/2 cup nuts or raisins
- 1 teaspoon baking powder
- 1 teaspoon baking soda
- 1 teaspoon cinnamon
- 1 teaspoon vanilla
- 1/4 teaspoon salt

Cream margarine and sugar. Add beaten eggs. Add vanilla, and then the dry ingredients alternately with the grated carrots. Bake 20 to 25 minutes at 375°F.

CARROT COOKIES

- 1 cup grated raw carrots mixed with 1 egg
- 1 teaspoon vanilla
- 1/2 teaspoon salt
- 3/4 cup margarine
- 3/4 cup sugar
- 2 cups flour
- 2 teaspoons baking powder
- 1/4 cup walnuts

Cream butter and sugar, add vanilla. Mix dry ingredients together and add alternately with carrot and egg mixture. Add walnuts. Drop by spoonfuls on greased cookie sheet and bake at 400°F for 8-10 minutes. Ice with orange icing.

ORANGE ICING

- 2 1/2 tablespoons margarine
 - 1 1/2 cups icing sugar
 - 1 1/2 tablespoons orange juice
 - 2 tablespoons grated orange rind
- Cream together and add a little vanilla.

GOLDEN CARROT SQUARES

By Jane Lane

- 1/2 cup margarine
- 1 1/2 cups brown sugar
- 2 eggs
- 2 cups sifted flour
- 2 teaspoons baking powder
- 1/2 teaspoon salt
- 2 cups grated raw carrots

Preheat oven to 350°F. Melt margarine, add sugar, blend well. Remove from heat. Beat in eggs and all remaining ingredients. Pour into 9"x12" buttered pan. Bake 30 minutes. Ice with butter icing when cool.

CARROT CAKE

This is one of the most delicious and moist cakes I have ever made. Try it.

- 1 cup sugar
- 1 cup oil
- 3 eggs
- 1/2 teaspoon salt
- 1 1/3 teaspoons soda
- 1 1/3 teaspoons baking powder

- powder
- 1 1/3 teaspoons cinnamon
- 1 1/3 cups flour
- 2 cups grated raw carrots
- 1/2 cup chopped nuts

Combine sugar, oil and eggs. Beat well. Add all dry ingredients and beat well. Add carrots and nuts. Bake in ungreased tube pan at 300°F for 80 minutes. Top with Cream Cheese Icing.

CREAM CHEESE ICING

- 4 ounces cream cheese
 - 1/2 pound icing sugar
 - 1 teaspoon vanilla
 - 2 tablespoons butter
- Mix together.

FACIAL CREAM

(Made in a blender)

Have you ever tried making your own facial cream? This is terrific and so good for your skin.

- 2 fresh egg yolks
- 2 tablespoons wheat germ oil
- 1 tablespoon white vinegar
- 1 cup sunflower vegetable oil or sesame oil
- Few drops of perfume

Put egg yolks and vinegar in blender and turn on low speed. Add in a steady stream, the sunflower or sesame oil or a combination of both. Cover and continue to blend until thick and golden.

SCANDINAVIAN RECIPE ANCHOVY EGGS

Stuffed eggs are always a good idea at any party where drinks are served. If prepared with care, they can be a very impressive item on the buffet table.

- 6 hard-boiled eggs
 - 1 tablespoon chopped fresh chives or 1/2 tablespoon dried
 - 2 tablespoons anchovy paste
 - 1 teaspoon fresh lemon juice
- (N.B. — When boiling eggs, be sure to cover at least one inch of water above eggs to prevent dark ring between yolks and whites. Also salt water generously to prevent eggs cracking.)

Cut the eggs in half, remove yolks and blend with remaining ingredients. Fill each half and, if desired, use capers or rolled anchovies to garnish the top. Makes 12.

graphy, which is supplemented by captions in English and Norwegian. The 41-page book is subtitled "A Commemoration Book from the King's Journey During the 150th Anniversary Celebration of the Norwegian Immigration". Hard cover. (Published by Adresseavisens Forlag, Trondheim, Norway, 1975).

SCANDINAVIAN REVIEW, Vol. 64, No. 1, 1976: A Visit to Vinland. This being the year of the U.S. Bicentennial, historical articles of relevance to the Scandinavian experience in America have been included. These special articles will appear throughout the year. Among the articles in this issue are **Viking Trails Along America's East Coast** by Clare D. Sullivan and Paul E. Johnson, **Lifelong Learning, Scandinavian Style** by Gene G. Gage, **Norway's Famous Goat Cheese** by Mark Chester. (Published quarterly by the American-Scandinavian Foundation, 127 East 73rd Street, New York, N.Y. 10021, single copy price \$3.00; special issue price \$4.95).

SCANDINAVIAN STUDIES (Journal of the Society for the Advancement of Scandinavian Study) No. 4/1975 contains article by Oddvar Høidal on Hjort, Quisling, and Nasjonal Samlings Disintegration and reviews by Sidney Rufus Smith on *Vemund Skard's Norsk Språkhistorie*, by Leif Sjøberg on Asbjørn Aarseth's *Dyret i Mennesket*. Et bidrag til tolkning av Henrik Ibsens "Peer Gynt". Communications about the subscription to the journal and membership in the Society should be addressed to the Secretary-Treasurer, James E. Cathey, Dept. of Germanic Languages, Herter Hall, University of Massachusetts, Amherst, Mass. 01002.

NORDISK TIDENDE, the Brooklyn-based Norwegian-language weekly newspaper, has published its annual **Norway Travel Issue** (in English). Incorporating a wealth of up-to-date information, it is a valuable aid for everyone who plans to visit Norway this year. The issue has 72 pp. filled with travel facts and pictures from Norway. (Available from Nordisk Tidende, 8104 Fifth Ave., Brooklyn, N.Y. 11209. Price of \$1.00 covers handling and mailing).

SCANDINAVIA IN ENGLISH, A BIBLIOGRAPHY OF BOOKS, ARTICLES, AND BOOK REVIEWS 1973-1974, supplement to **Scandinavian Studies** No. 4/1975. A very complete bibliography of books and articles covering handbooks, travel guides, bibliographies of Scandinavian Studies, folklore and mythology, literature, theatre and drama, music and dance, art and design, history, geography, political science, sociology, economics, education, anthropology, immigrant studies, and children's books. (The Allen Press, Inc., 1041 New Hampshire Street, Lawrence, Kansas 66044. 127 pp. paperback, \$5.00).

nomics, education, anthropology, immigrant studies, and children's books. (The Allen Press, Inc., 1041 New Hampshire Street, Lawrence, Kansas 66044. 127 pp. paperback, \$5.00).

READING NORWEGIAN

by Einar Haugen. Easy and interesting reading matter for the second semester course in Norwegian. Contains folk tales from the classic collection of Asbjørnsen and Moe, the great children's tale by Barbara Ring: Peik, short stories about life in town and country, three stories about Norwegians in America, and a vocabulary. (Spoken Language Service, Inc., P.O. Box 783, Ithaca, N.Y. 14850. 200 pp. paperback. Price: \$7.00, plus 50c for postage and handling).

derive from Scandinavia. This book presents an assessment of where Scandinavians stand in the process of American assimilation, a statement of their hopes and fears for the future, and a prescription for some of the steps they can take. It is as well an exploration in some depth of the future of ethnicity in America.

The Bicentennial of the United States will focus attention on the great variety of national and ethnic strains in the American amalgam. To this effort this volume makes a valuable contribution. 266 pp. (Harper's Magazine Press, Harper & Row, Publishers, Inc., 10 East 53rd Street, New York, N.Y. 10022. Price \$10.00.)

SCANDINAVIA

by Franklin D. Scott, examines Scandinavian life in the 1970s. North Sea Oil, garden suburbs, socialized medicine, ombudsmen, economic diversification, party politics, relations with the U.S. and U.S.S.R. are some of the controversial aspects of Scandinavian life that are explored in this revised edition of **The United States Scandinavia** from 1950 of the Harvard's American Foreign Policy Library. 330 pp. (Harvard University Press, 79 Garden Street, Cambridge, Mass. 02138. Price: \$15.00.)

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THE SEPTEMBER SCHEDULE OF BROADCASTS
Sunday, September 12th and 26th

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Books & Articles

H.M. KING OLAV IN USA is a photographic souvenir journal of last fall's United States visit by the Norwegian monarch. Adresseavisen photographers Stein Fjesme and Per Jevne are responsible for the fine color and black-and-white photo-

RADIO SERIES

The Finnish Languages Program of the Swedish Radio is preparing a radio series on Canada as an immigrant country. Mr. and Mrs. Kari Lumikero, who are producing the programs, were in Thunder Bay, Sudbury and Sault Ste. Marie last summer to do research and conduct interviews. □

DENMARK'S TOP TEN
Continued from Page 6

in Denmark

- Organized Independent Bicycle Tours through the rolling Danish Countryside
- Lifesaving tours with enlightening visits to modern Danish social developments
- Keep-Fit Vacations with all kinds of exercises as part of the vacation fun
- And "Travel with a Purpose" vacation that includes study tours of all kinds offered by Denmark's International Student Committee. They already have a tremendous following

These are the times of enormous changes within the travel industry. But Canadians and Danes seem to agree that, in spite of inflation, devaluation and other problems, travel is a good and wise investment. They also agree that we should try to see this world before the next. □

TRIP TO ALASKA
Continued from Page 5

for picture taking. Ben was very good at relating the history of the various places which made the trip so interesting.

In Fairbanks our city tour guide was Max Steidman who had been born and brought up there. As well as other points of interest we visited the Musk Oxen farm and the place where they hold the dog races in winter. It was in Fairbanks where some of us had a cruise on Discovery II on the Chena River.

Captain Bickley and his running commentary made this trip so interesting. The highlight of this cruise was a visit to an island to visit an Indian trapper's camp. Our guide was a very charming Eskimo girl who told us how the salmon was preserved and what the Indians do with any moose they shoot. On the way downstream, she and an Indian girl held a demonstration on furs and hides.

At Anchorage, our tour guide was Bennie Leonard. Thirty-six years ago, he and his wife were looking for work at Tacoma, Wash. It was impossible to find employment, but at one store was told that a manager was needed at their store in Anchorage. Even though he did not know where Anchor-

age was located, he said he would take the job. He has been in Anchorage ever since. Our tour took us past the usual points of interest in a city and also included the earthquake areas and a very interesting airport. There were hundreds of small aircraft there and they were either landing or taking off. I counted five in the air at the same time in one small area.

From Anchorage, we drove past the Cook Inlet to Portage. At Portage the bus was driven onto a flat car and we travelled by train for about eleven miles to Whittier. Here our bus was driven onto the ferry that was to take us across the Prince William Sound to Valdez. This trip took about seven hours and was a very interesting cruise. The ferry always went to within picture-taking distance of anything interesting. There were thousands of Arctic terns on the side of a mountain, dolphins leaping out of the water, killer whales and of course the Columbia Glacier. Here the captain blew the whistle so that the vibration would cause large chunks of ice to fall from the glacier. We arrived at Valdez about 10:30 p.m. and it was the first time I had seen darkness since I left home.

After leaving Valdez the next morning, we travelled over the Thompson Pass, past beautiful waterfalls, deep valleys, going upward about four thousand feet in an hour's time.

We stopped at the Worthington Glacier where a lone gopher, very tame, appeared to be the welcoming committee and posed for pictures.

On the way to Haines from Tok, we travelled over tundra, at about 4,500 feet altitude, for about thirty-five miles and then over the Chilkatt Pass. It was interesting to notice the difference in vegetation, very little growth on the tundra and then quite a sudden change as we had a drop in altitude. It wasn't long before we noticed that the trees were taller again.

At Haines we spent the night at Hotel Halsingland, and being that my parents were born in Halsingland, Sweden, I rather enjoyed this place with a typical old-time Swedish atmosphere. I wondered what it had been before it had become a hotel. Next morning I learned that it had been a military camp. It was beautifully situated on a hill. There were several buildings there and they had all been part of this military camp built in 1900, but the hotel had been the Commanding Officer's Headquarters. Some of the other buildings had been converted into apartments.

It was at Haines where we parted company with our bus and driver for awhile. He and the bus went to Whitehorse via a different

route to ours, and we had a short boat cruise to Skagway. We spent the night there and the next day travelled via the narrow gauge railroad to Whitehorse. This ride took us high up in the mountains, overlooking very deep valleys. As one fellow said, "It was breathtaking." The train travelled about 15 miles an hour, worming its way around the mountains.

We saw a highway being built on the other side, then it disappeared and we wondered if it went around the mountain, but we never found that highway again. As we went higher and higher into the mountains we could see the original trail of '98 right along beside the railway. They were hardy souls who travelled that trail. I prefer our way. A thousand feet up, we crossed a bridge which we had seen before and looked down to where we had been some time earlier. At fifteen miles per hour it takes quite awhile.

At Lake Bennett we stopped for lunch. That is where the two trains meet. Stew, beans, bread and butter and apple pie and cheese and, of course, coffee is the regular fare here. Lake Bennett is a very large lake, and also very beautiful. So beautiful that thirteen-year-old Susan Carey wrote a poem about it which she read at our farewell banquet at Fort Nelson.

At Whitehorse, we were met by Ben and driven to our motel. We stayed overnight there and, with overnight stops at Watson Lake, Fort Nelson and Dawson Creek, we arrived home in the afternoon of August 2.

Walter and Ruth Bredo were our tour leaders and it was their responsibility to keep us happy and satisfied. We had a few guessing games while travelling and found out that the average age was 62 years 7 months, and the average weight was 155 1/4 pounds.

There were a lot of funny things that happened at the various stops and it takes a great sense of humor sometimes on everybody's part.

Our only one disappointment was not being able to see Mt. McKinley or Mt. Logan. Although the weather was perfect most of the time, the clouds were very low when we passed by these peaks. However, we saw a great deal of beauty along the way. As we travelled along past towering mountains, deep valleys, rivers and lakes the beauty seemed endless. I don't have words to describe it.

I think we all enjoyed our trip to Alaska. Even Susan Carey, who didn't think she'd enjoy a trip like this when there weren't any other young people around, admitted it had been a good trip.

Just as I had been promised before I left for Alaska, we were all on a first name

basis long before we were homeward bound.

As we stepped off the bus in Edmonton to find those who had come to meet us, we were happy to be home, but friends took time to say good-bye. It was fun. I'll phone. We'll keep in touch. And do you know? Some already have. □

MUSICAL MEMORIES
Continued from Page 4

the brink of borderline humanity. And Shakespeare said: "How sweet the moonlight sleeps upon this bank. Here will we sit, and let the sounds of music creep in our ears. Soft stillness and the night become the touches of sweet harmony." And the great composer, Mendelssohn, said: "People often complain that music is too ambiguous; that what they should think when they hear it is so unclear, whereas everyone understands words. With me it is exactly the opposite, and not only with regard to an entire speech but also with individual words. These too seem to me so ambiguous, so vague, so easily misunderstood in comparison to genuine music which fills the soul with a thousand things better than words."

And now back to Gaby Haas again. Much has happened since 1939. He acquired his own record shop, got on television and records—but all this is another story, and I hope to be able to write that later. The name Gaby Haas is now a household word in many parts of the country. To me it seems that the reason for this can be told in two words: mainly work. His Mom once said to me: "Gaby eats and sleeps records." How that works is not quite clear, but one thing is for sure, you pretty near have to be a fanatic to be outstanding, you have to be dedicated. "I am just as happy up on the stage playing, as the people on the floor dancing," he says. Personally, I have had the good fortune to be playing in his restaurants on the nights he is not playing, and it is a hard act to follow, but that is my predicament.

To become famous, there are many other things that can come in handy, such as

good looks, an excellent memory, be able to worry a bit, and not be afraid to see your name in print, to be talented, and so on. Hard work is still the most important, just as when you are making soup on a four-inch nail, no matter what else you add, the four-inch nail is still the most important ingredient.

Nowadays, music from the 1950s and 1960s is being revived, it is called nostalgia, in Norway we call that yesterday, and 1939 we call the day before yesterday. Over there they are bringing back popular songs and melodies that are over 200 years old. Where they get all that old music from make the writings on the record jackets interesting reading. For instance: "The leader of the band, bank manager so-and-so who plays the two-row accordion with eight bass buttons, heard this reinlander on the radio and decided to put it on wax." This could be called taking music out of thin air.

To go back to the magic number 1939 again, by that time another perennial had been playing ethnic records for several years over Radio Station WEVD, New York City, he is still doing it and he deserves praise for it. He is probably a man in the Gaby Haas class for promoting the musical heritage.

It has been said: "Nothing is more futile than theorizing about music. No doubt there are laws, mathematically strict laws, but these laws are not music; they are only its conditions—just as the art of drawing and the theory of colors, or even the brush and palette, are not painting, but only the necessary means. The essence of music is revelation; it does not admit of exact reckoning, and the true criticism of music remains an empirical art." Somebody else said: "Nobody is ever patently right about music." Right or wrong, nothing is more precious than our musical heritage. And it does not matter who the dickens wrote it: "1939 was the best of times, it was the worst of times," and remember:

Continued on Page 12
MUSICAL MEMORIES

Mr. L. L. Morris
Managing Editor
The Scandinavian Centre News
10203 - 78 Street
Edmonton, Alberta T6A 3E2

I would like to contribute \$..... towards
the operation of the Scandinavian Centre News.

Name Date

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Because I do not wish to have my name used in
the paper, kindly use the following pen name:

MUSICAL MEMORIES

Continued from Page 11

"Man, thy merit on the earth, does not depend upon thy birth, it springs from character alone." Friman Clasen, or "Lyktemannen" as he also was called, was a great clown but also a great writer of lyrics. He had this to say about human life: "Paths in the forest, small crooked paths, leading nowhere, that is what we are, or else we are as a little melody someone is humming, and will be forgotten as soon as the humming is finished." But some of the melodies from 1939 are still being hummed, and are not forgotten. □

HISTORY OF BØ

Continued from Page 3

Bø, dealing with the history of emigrants, will be of interest and pleasure to their descendants, as we have lots of enquiries every summer about family lines from Norwegian-Americans who are visiting Norway.

Information is to be sent to:

Mrs. Sina Sanda
3800 Bø i Telemark, Norway

If you have contact with editors of papers or magazines who may be willing to help us, then please send this to him and ask him to print it. We ask your pardon for troubling you, but this is the only way for us to get the information we need.

Arne Johan Waldenstrøm
Member of the Committee dealing with the correspondence in English □

NEW CITIZENSHIP ACT

Continued from Page 2

Canadian citizenship.

- For the next two years, a parent may apply for Canadian Citizenship on behalf of a child born abroad to a Canadian mother under the present Citizenship Act. Such persons are not now Canadian citizens unless their father was Canadian at the time of their birth.
- The new Act is more equitable in that children born abroad are now given rights to citizenship equal to those born in Canada since it eliminates the requirement that children born outside of Canada be registered within two years and become residents in Canada by age 24, as well as passes the rights to citizenship conditionally to the second generation born abroad.
- With respect to the resumption of citizenship, women who lost citizenship through marriage prior to 1947 can now recover it automatically upon notice to the Minister, whereas previously they had to reside in Canada, make an application and take an oath.

Several provisions of the

new Act make the application process for citizenship clearer and more consistent, and remove the potential for abuse of discretionary power.

- The new Act thus gives Citizenship Judges the primary responsibility for examining all applicants for grant, retention, resumption or renunciation of citizenship. Citizenship now becomes a right provided certain conditions are met. Any decision by a Citizenship Judge may be appealed before the Federal Court by the Minister or by the applicant.
- Judges may also exercise a certain positive discretion on behalf of the Minister. For example, there is no longer a language exemption for wives or older persons in the Act, but these requirements may be waived for compassionate reasons. Similar discretion may be exercised regarding the requirement for knowledge of Canada.
- The Governor-in-Council is given authority to grant citizenship to alleviate hardship or reward services to Canada.

Other positions of the new Act include:

- The age of majority is reduced from 21 to 18 years of age, the age of federal enfranchisement. This provision allows young residents 18 years of age or over to apply for citizenship independently of their parents.
- Citizenship can now be resumed as a right by former citizens who have been admitted for permanent residence and have resided in this country for a period of a year. Citizenship can be revoked only in cases where naturalization has been procured by fraudulent means.
- Recognition of the status of "citizen of the Commonwealth" for all citizens of other Commonwealth countries, whether British subjects or not. The Act thus safeguards the rights and privileges derived by British subjects of Commonwealth citizens from federal and provincial statutes.

By removing many inequities and barriers that existed under previous legislation, the new Act is expected to encourage the acquisition of citizenship. Such encouragement is a continuation of the Secretary of State's policy of outreach which in the past few years has seen the expansion of court facilities and operations, the opening of new store-front facilities which operate outside normal office hours and the establishment of mobile teams to register applicants in their own communities and places of work. □

TRIBUTE TO OLAF

Continued from Page 1

Since your name appears on the back of the record, I am writing to you.

Would you be so kind as to let me know if this record is sold at the Centre, and if it would be possible for me to order from the Centre. I would appreciate the cost also.

Thank you so much for any information.

Mrs. C. Raymond Tomb
Box 181
North Chili
New York 14514

For those who would like some information about Olaf Sveen, here is an article about him.

NORWAY'S SOFT, SENTIMENTAL

Norwegians are great dancers—the least well-known typical Scandinavian dances, the hamvo and the schottish.

But they're also great singers, says Norwegian Olaf Sveen who spends two evenings each week as conductor of an old-fashioned dance orchestra.

(Olaf plays regularly each week at the Scandinavian Smorgasbord Room of the Londonderry Hotel Friday, Saturday and Sunday evenings.)

"Most of the songs are sentimental. Norwegian folk music is 90% in the minor key. And this gives it a soft mellow tone," says Mr. Sveen, himself a radio personality on CKUA's Norwegian programs and a recording artist with some 20 LPs already to his credit.

Norwegian culture in general, and its musical heritage in particular, is often lost in the larger image of Scandinavian folk lore and artistic activity. It is one of the four continental nations collectively described as Scandinavia (Iceland is the fifth country).

"But Norwegian music, though very much like the Swedish, is quite unlike the Finnish and quite different again from the Danish," says the accordion-playing immigrant from Surnadal, which lies near the middle of the long fjorded country.

All folk lore tells vividly the history of its land and people, and Norwegian folk songs are no exception to this in their narrative.

"I wouldn't say that Norwegian songs are sad. Sentimental, sure. But there's not the sadness of other nations," says Mr. Sveen. "But then Norway does not have as tragic a history as many other nations," he adds.

The political and cultural separation of Norway and Denmark in the middle of the 19th century is generally accepted as the point when Norway's folk music became Norwegian, and lost its upper-class Europeanism.

"It was a period of great romanticism when people

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September 5th — NO SERVICE — LABOR DAY WEEKEND

September 12th and 26th — 11:00 a.m. - English

September 19th — 11:00 a.m. - Danish

SONS OF NORWAY

WESTERN BARBECUE & DANCE

Viking Room, Scandinavian Centre

Saturday, September 11, 1976

BARBECUE — 6:30 P.M.

DANCING — 9:00 P.M. - 12:00 MIDNIGHT

Music by Reuben Missal

Dress — Western or Casual

Bring your own steak. Trimmings provided.
Also available are wieners and buns — 25¢

TICKETS ARE \$3.00 PER PERSON
Available from Helge Nilson — 434-4300
Ellsworth Halberg — 466-9344

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HARVEST DANCE

Saturday, September 25th, 1976

8:00 p.m. to 1:00 a.m.

Nordic Room - Scandinavian Centre

TICKETS — \$5.00 per person

Includes Buffet Lunch

FOR TICKETS PHONE

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Les Greenham — 455-0082 (evenings)

Pentti Sipari — 462-7261 (evenings)

COME ONE COME ALL HAVE A BALL

looked back to the traditions of Norway and this was the era in which Grieg became our country's greatest musician."

Why would immigrants from Norway to Canada still want to keep singing traditional music many years after they have left the European nation? A simple question. And a simple answer.

"The same as all the other nationalities that come to Canada. Any ethnic group likes to keep its heritage. Music, and especially singing, is a large part of our heritage. And I don't think it will ever die. Though I wouldn't expect many people in Edmonton to know

some of the rarer Norwegian bridal marches and folk songs. I do not play them in my orchestra for that reason," Mr. Sveen claimed.

But through information received from his former homeland, and visits there himself, Olaf Sveen makes the observation that the young people of Norway are more and more looking to the traditional forms of music for their vocal expression. It sounds much like the observation of many others of different ethnic origin—that folk music around the world is as growing in popularity among the younger generations as it is accepted and maintained by their elders. □